4th August 1932]

(e) whether the Government are aware of the fact that Kangundi Kuppam Zamindari area which was once attached to the North Arcot district has been added to the Chittoor district on the representation of the Zamindar of Kangundi Kuppam; and

(f) whether Kangundi was added to the Telugu district—Chittoor, as it was a Telugu-speaking estate?

A.—(a) to (c) The Board of Revenue has been asked to examine the possibility of abolishing the Chittoor district. A tentative suggestion has been made to transfer the Tiruvannamalai and Chengam taluks from the North Arcot to the South Arcot district.

(d) The Collectors of the districts concerned have been consulted. The Board's report on the subject has just been received.

(e) A major portion of the zamindari was transferred from the North Arcot to the Chittoor district. The zamindar was in favour of the change.

(f) Yes.

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" I have to announce that the Madras Cotton Control Act of 1932 received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 17th June 1932."

III.—THE ORISSA COMMITTEE REPORT.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" The House will now resume the discussion on the amendment of the Raja of Bobbili. Mr. Patnaik will continue his speech."

* Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—" Sir, I was dealing with the historical aspect of the question. I was referring to paragraphs 54 and 55 of the Committee's Report at page 20. It is as follows:—

'It is believed that the Lion dynasty which from about A.D. 473 ruled Orissa for more than six centuries, extended its sway over the neighbouring tract of Ganjam. This dynasty was overthrown in the 12th century by Chonango Deo, the founder of the Gajapati line of kings. The domains of the Gajapati kings certainly extended beyond the river Kistna and their power was at its height in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries. The wild nature of the country in Ganjam, however, rendered their administration merely nominal and it is probably for this reason that they established their servants as Lords of the Marches to keep in check the aboriginal tribes of Khonds and Savaras, who as late as the 18th century still occupied portions of the plains. Some of the present zamindars claim descent from the Gajapati kings, and the gazetteer of the district written in the seventies of the last century, states that the Rajas even at present still acknowledge the Raja of Jaggannath or Puri as their chief. Most of the zamindaris are still held by Oriya families.

'In 1560 the last of the independent kings of Orissa was defeated and slain by the Muhammadans, and from about 1571 Ganjam which formed part of the Chicacole Circar was controlled by them from Hyderabad. In 1753 it was assigned by the Subedar of the Deccan to the French.'

" From this it is clear that Ganjam was an integral part of the Province of Orissa for a very long time. It was only when there was